



# Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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## National Weather Summary August 8 - 14, 2010

**Highlights:** Heavy rainfall again pounded the western Corn Belt, causing some additional lowland flooding and perpetuating a wet spell that began around Memorial Day. Weekly rainfall totals of 4 inches or greater were common in Iowa and the upper Mississippi Valley. In contrast, heat continued to affect the southern Corn Belt, hastening corn maturation and increasing stress on reproductive to filling soybeans. Temperatures of 95 degrees Fahrenheit or higher were common in Missouri and southern portions of Illinois and Indiana. Extreme heat was an even greater concern from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast. High temperatures routinely surpassed 100 degrees Fahrenheit from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas into the Mid-South, stressing pastures and immature summer crops. High humidity and unusually warm overnight conditions also added to stress on livestock and broilers. However, key production areas on the southern High Plains continued to avoid the most intense heat, sparing the region's crops from significant stress. From the central and eastern Gulf Coast States into the Mid-Atlantic region, scattered showers provided local relief from heat and drought. Tropical Depression Five dissipated before reaching the central Gulf Coast on August 12, but the depression's remnant circulation contributed to late-week showers in the Southeast. Late in the week, a fairly strong cold front crossed the Plains and Midwest, sparking additional rainfall. Markedly cooler air trailed the front, helping to suppress extreme heat into the western Gulf Coast region. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather accompanied a gradual Western warming trend, allowing fieldwork such as small grain harvesting to proceed with few delays.

Persistent heat gripped the South and East, and crept into the Midwest. In fact, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (96 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit) on August 8-9. By August 10, highs reached 99 degrees Fahrenheit in Eastern locations such as Mobile, Alabama, and Georgetown, Delaware. Jackson, Kentucky (97 degrees Fahrenheit on August 11), noted its hottest day since August 16, 2007, when the high reached 99 degrees Fahrenheit. During the second half of the week, triple-digit heat was common as far north as the southern Corn Belt. On August 12, highs soared to 104 degrees Fahrenheit in Paducah, Kentucky, and 101 degrees Fahrenheit in Evansville, Indiana. Other daily-record highs for August 12 included 104 degrees Fahrenheit in Monroe, Louisiana; 103 degrees Fahrenheit in Huntsville, Alabama; 102 degrees Fahrenheit in Greenwood, Mississippi; and 100 degrees Fahrenheit in Danville, Virginia. Evansville closed the week with three consecutive daily-record highs (101, 99, and 99 degrees Fahrenheit) from August 12-14. At week's end, cooler air began to overspread the Plains and Midwest, while heat temporarily shifted into the Northwest. On August 14, Northwestern daily-record highs soared to 101 degrees Fahrenheit in Eugene, Oregon, and 97 degrees Fahrenheit in Hoquiam, Washington. In contrast, readings of 38 degrees Fahrenheit (on August 11) in Eureka, Nevada, and 40 degrees Fahrenheit (on August 14) in Rawlins, Wyoming, were among a handful of Western daily-record lows.

A record-tying streak was snapped in Reno, Nevada, where high temperatures climbed to 90 degrees Fahrenheit or higher on 35 consecutive days from July 5 – August 8. Streaks of 90-degree weather in Reno also reached 35 days in July-August 2005 and 2008. Farther east, however, Little Rock experienced 46 consecutive days of 90-degree heat from June 30 – August 14. The only longer such streaks in Little Rock's history occurred in 1980 (57 days) and 1954 (53 days). By August 14, Gainesville, Florida, moved to within a day of its longest stretch of 90-degree weather on record. Gainesville's streak, which reached 40 days (July 6 – August 14), was second only to a 41-day hot spell from August 14 – September 23, 1978. Just to the north, in Savannah, Georgia, the second-longest spell of 90-degree heat ended at 40 days (July 6 – August 14). Savannah's longest hot spell occurred in 1993, when there were 44 consecutive days of 90-degree weather from June 26 – August 8.

In the western Corn Belt, another week of heavy rain resulted in summer precipitation records beginning to fall. In Sioux City, Iowa, for example, 17.78 inches of rain fell from June 1 – August 14. Sioux City's former June-August rainfall record of 17.37 inches was established in 1983. Similarly, summer rainfall records were already broken by August 14 in locations such as Wabasha, Minnesota (24.21 inches; previously, 22.21 inches in June-August 1993), and Ontario, Wisconsin (24.33 inches; previously 22.68 inches in June-August 2007). Elsewhere in the Midwest, daily-record rainfall totals in excess of 2 inches included 2.47 inches (on August 10) in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota; 2.37 inches (on August 13) in St. Cloud, Minnesota; and 2.36 inches (on August 10) in Grand Forks, North Dakota. In Iowa, Ottumwa noted consecutive daily-record amounts on August 8-9, totaling 4.71 inches. The Des Moines River at Ottumwa crested 9.04 feet above flood stage on August 11. It was the third-highest crest on record in Ottumwa, behind the high-water marks of June 17, 2008 (9.60 feet above flood stage), and June 7, 1947 (9.20 feet). Farther east, selected Southeastern daily-record amounts reached 3.30 inches (on August 14) in Pinson, Alabama; 2.65 inches (on August 8) in Lakeland, Florida; 2.29 inches (on August 13) in Charleston, South Carolina; and 2.08 inches (on August 11) in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Showery weather continued in Alaska, but a late-week warming trend boosted weekly temperatures to near- or above-normal levels. Before the warm air arrived, Cold Bay (38 degrees Fahrenheit) posted a daily-record low for August 11. During the 6 weeks from July 1 – August 11, Anchorage experienced its third-coolest, sixth-wettest such period on record. In addition, Anchorage received at least a trace of rain on 28 consecutive days from July 18 – August 14, surpassing its all-time record of 27 days set from November 28 – December 24, 1951. Meanwhile, most of Hawaii continued to experience drier-than-normal weather. On the Big Island, for example, month-to-date precipitation at Hilo totaled 2.66 inches (59 percent of normal), despite measurable rainfall on each of the 14 days.

*National Weather Summary provided by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board.  
For more information, call (202) 720-2397.*

## Agricultural Summary

### August 9 – 15, 2010

**Highlights:** Hot temperatures dominated the eastern half of the country during the week, promoting rapid phenological development of many row crops and helping to dry down small grains as harvest approached. Most notably, temperatures reaching as many as 8 degrees above normal prevailed in an area centered over the Corn Belt and extending throughout much of the Great Lakes region, Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and central Great Plains. In contrast, abnormally cool temperatures returned to many areas west of the Rocky Mountains. While much of the United States was relatively dry during the week, precipitation totaling 200 percent or more above normal was received across much of the northern tier of the country, as well as in scattered locations east of the Mississippi River. Portions of central Iowa received rainfall in excess of 7 inches, causing localized flooding and damaging some corn and soybean fields.

**Corn:** A week of temperatures well above normal promoted rapid phenological development of this year's corn crop across much of the major producing areas during the week. Corn at or beyond the dough stage advanced 22 percentage points during the week, leaving progress, at 74 percent complete, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As the week ended, doughing in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, four of the five largest corn-producing States, was 41 percentage points or more ahead of last year and 16 percentage points or more ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 32 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dented stage by week's end, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While 20 percent or more of the corn crop in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska reached the dented stage during the week, progress in Minnesota slowly gained momentum but remained slightly behind normal. Overall, 69 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but slightly better than the same time last year.

**Soybeans:** By week's end, 97 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Pod setting advanced to 84 percent complete by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by hot, humid conditions, the most rapid progress was evident in Nebraska and Wisconsin, where 21 percent or more of the crop began setting pods during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both ratings last week and the same time last year. However, crop condition ratings in Iowa, the largest soybean-producing State, declined as continued heavy rainfall and localized flooding led to the drowning out of some soybean fields, as well as increased instances of sudden death syndrome and white mold in portions of the crop.

**Winter Wheat:** While harvest was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major winter wheat-producing areas, harvest remained well behind both last year and normal in the Pacific Northwest and Montana despite double-digit progress during the week. By August 15, ninety-one percent of the Nation's crop had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

**Cotton:** Nationally, 90 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Boll setting neared completion in the Delta and portions of the Southeast. Elsewhere, hot temperatures in Kansas and Oklahoma promoted boll setting of 12 percent or more during the week. Bolls were opening on 14 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from ratings last week but 9 percentage points better than the same time last year. In Texas, the largest cotton-producing State, fields in the High Plains began to show signs of crop stress due to a lack of available soil moisture coupled with warmer than normal temperatures.

**Sorghum:** Heading of this year's sorghum crop advanced to 84 percent complete by August 15, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite evidence of double-digit advancement of sorghum coloring in portions of the Great Plains and Colorado, National progress remained slow, advancing to 35 percent complete by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the Nation's crop was at or beyond the mature stage by August 15, four percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from ratings last week but 17 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Triple-digit temperatures combined with persistently dry weather led to a 3 point decline in crop condition ratings in Kansas, while reports of sprouting in portions of south Texas resulted in a 2 point decline during the week.

**Rice:** By week's end, 82 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite progress of 16 percentage points during the week, head development in California remained over 11 days behind normal. Harvest was complete on 10 percent of this year's rice acreage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, producers had harvested 3 percent of their crop by August 15, the earliest start of harvest in the past 8 years. Overall, 71 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

**Small Grains:** Nationwide, 79 percent of the oat crop was harvested by August 15, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Despite producers using 4 days to harvest 22 percent of their crop during the week, progress in North Dakota remained 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Barley producers harvested 13 percent of the Nation's crop during the week, leaving progress, at 29 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but 16 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest remained behind the average pace in all estimating States except Minnesota, where progress was 56 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 85 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from ratings last week and 7 percentage points better than the same time last year. Despite the overall improvement in condition ratings, a significant decline was reported in Washington where damage caused by stripe rust that was prevalent in fields earlier in the spring became evident as producers began harvesting their crop.

Producers had harvested 34 percent of the spring wheat crop by week's end, 21 percentage points ahead of last year but 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As harvest was just beginning in Idaho and Montana, progress continued at a rapid pace in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Washington, where 14 percent or more of the crop was combined during the week. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

**Other Crops:** By August 15, ninety-six percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Pegging was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except Alabama and Virginia. Overall, 60 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but down 13 percentage points from the same time last year.

## Corn Dough – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	27	20	48	36
Illinois .....	44	78	89	73
Indiana .....	39	66	80	62
Iowa .....	25	38	70	47
Kansas .....	68	74	87	77
Kentucky .....	51	59	80	67
Michigan .....	19	50	76	51
Minnesota .....	8	21	54	38
Missouri .....	67	65	77	80
Nebraska .....	62	54	80	72
North Carolina .....	93	94	95	93
North Dakota .....	3	33	60	37
Ohio .....	43	65	82	59
Pennsylvania .....	31	37	52	43
South Dakota .....	14	32	53	39
Tennessee .....	87	95	97	95
Texas .....	87	66	86	88
Wisconsin .....	17	33	58	34
18 States .....	38	52	74	58

## Corn Dented – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	8	-	2	8
Illinois .....	5	29	51	29
Indiana .....	-	19	39	17
Iowa .....	3	4	27	13
Kansas .....	17	26	48	39
Kentucky .....	29	42	66	43
Michigan .....	-	8	27	8
Minnesota .....	-	1	7	9
Missouri .....	32	26	42	50
Nebraska .....	11	7	32	24
North Carolina .....	71	80	83	71
North Dakota .....	-	-	3	6
Ohio .....	4	10	34	10
Pennsylvania .....	6	4	17	13
South Dakota .....	-	2	10	9
Tennessee .....	56	71	86	77
Texas .....	72	54	68	73
Wisconsin .....	-	2	11	4
18 States .....	9	14	32	22

- Represents zero.

## Corn Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	-	2	15	56	27
Illinois .....	4	9	24	46	17
Indiana .....	5	10	25	46	14
Iowa .....	4	8	20	43	25
Kansas .....	3	8	28	48	13
Kentucky .....	8	20	34	30	8
Michigan .....	1	5	18	44	32
Minnesota .....	1	2	7	49	41
Missouri .....	5	16	30	40	9
Nebraska .....	2	4	11	57	26
North Carolina .....	16	25	36	21	2
North Dakota .....	2	3	11	60	24
Ohio .....	3	9	26	46	16
Pennsylvania .....	6	14	27	41	12
South Dakota .....	2	7	19	53	19
Tennessee .....	8	14	30	38	10
Texas .....	4	6	19	52	19
Wisconsin .....	2	4	14	41	39
18 States .....	3	8	20	46	23
Previous week .....	3	7	19	48	23
Previous year .....	3	7	22	49	19

- Represents zero.

## Soybeans Blooming – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	92	95	98	95
Illinois .....	88	94	98	95
Indiana .....	88	94	97	94
Iowa .....	98	97	99	98
Kansas .....	88	80	90	90
Kentucky .....	84	87	92	84
Louisiana .....	100	99	99	99
Michigan .....	85	92	95	96
Minnesota .....	95	97	99	98
Mississippi .....	100	100	100	100
Missouri .....	82	77	86	86
Nebraska .....	99	97	99	98
North Carolina .....	77	77	89	80
North Dakota .....	97	98	100	99
Ohio .....	96	96	100	99
South Dakota .....	96	91	100	98
Tennessee .....	90	89	96	95
Wisconsin .....	88	89	95	94
18 States .....	92	93	97	95

## Soybeans Setting Pods – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	75	84	91	84
Illinois .....	56	71	85	79
Indiana .....	58	74	83	72
Iowa .....	87	82	91	89
Kansas .....	67	40	58	69
Kentucky .....	61	64	81	63
Louisiana .....	97	87	92	95
Michigan .....	53	71	87	80
Minnesota .....	69	78	92	88
Mississippi .....	97	94	97	98
Missouri .....	47	44	58	60
Nebraska .....	86	71	92	86
North Carolina .....	45	41	53	50
North Dakota .....	77	92	98	93
Ohio .....	69	78	82	88
South Dakota .....	78	63	82	80
Tennessee .....	70	71	82	84
Wisconsin .....	62	57	79	76
18 States .....	69	71	84	81

## Soybean Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	5	16	35	34	10
Illinois .....	3	8	25	49	15
Indiana .....	5	9	27	44	15
Iowa .....	3	8	20	44	25
Kansas .....	4	12	33	42	9
Kentucky .....	13	19	38	22	8
Louisiana .....	2	11	31	50	6
Michigan .....	1	4	20	48	27
Minnesota .....	1	1	10	54	34
Mississippi .....	6	13	29	39	13
Missouri .....	6	14	31	41	8
Nebraska .....	2	4	15	55	24
North Carolina .....	4	15	34	44	3
North Dakota .....	2	2	10	59	27
Ohio .....	2	9	26	46	17
South Dakota .....	2	9	23	53	13
Tennessee .....	5	11	30	43	11
Wisconsin .....	1	3	13	45	38
18 States .....	3	8	23	47	19
Previous week .....	3	8	23	48	18
Previous year .....	2	7	25	51	15

## Cotton Setting Bolls – Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	73	72	79	82
Arizona .....	94	80	85	94
Arkansas .....	100	100	100	100
California .....	93	85	88	90
Georgia .....	90	96	97	94
Kansas .....	70	68	80	78
Louisiana .....	100	94	99	99
Mississippi .....	98	99	100	99
Missouri .....	87	100	100	94
North Carolina .....	95	94	97	95
Oklahoma .....	61	66	90	69
South Carolina .....	78	65	70	78
Tennessee .....	94	93	97	98
Texas .....	76	78	87	75
Virginia .....	88	67	74	96
15 States .....	82	84	90	83

## Cotton Bolls Opening – Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	1	4	23	7
Arizona .....	28	25	27	27
Arkansas .....	3	5	17	7
California .....	9	-	9	9
Georgia .....	1	7	20	4
Kansas .....	3	1	2	2
Louisiana .....	16	18	42	22
Mississippi .....	3	12	28	11
Missouri .....	-	-	6	5
North Carolina .....	3	1	6	2
Oklahoma .....	-	-	-	2
South Carolina .....	-	-	2	2
Tennessee .....	-	3	7	3
Texas .....	14	12	13	15
Virginia .....	14	-	1	16
15 States .....	9	9	14	11

- Represents zero.



## Cotton Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama .....	6	18	41	31	4
Arizona .....	-	-	9	49	42
Arkansas .....	1	5	33	41	20
California .....	-	-	10	45	45
Georgia .....	8	16	32	35	9
Kansas .....	1	4	34	56	5
Louisiana .....	2	15	28	50	5
Mississippi .....	4	10	29	44	13
Missouri .....	12	24	25	35	4
North Carolina .....	4	14	41	37	4
Oklahoma .....	-	3	26	55	16
South Carolina .....	1	9	28	54	8
Tennessee .....	1	2	25	55	17
Texas .....	2	5	25	49	19
Virginia .....	10	28	41	21	-
15 States .....	3	8	27	46	16
Previous week .....	2	8	25	47	18
Previous year .....	7	10	30	41	12

- Represents zero.

## Sorghum Headed – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	100	100	100	99
Colorado .....	58	64	88	70
Illinois .....	50	77	91	78
Kansas .....	62	59	79	72
Louisiana .....	100	100	100	100
Missouri .....	66	77	80	81
Nebraska .....	71	78	91	78
New Mexico .....	32	24	48	45
Oklahoma .....	49	73	84	58
South Dakota .....	56	70	89	81
Texas .....	84	86	89	83
11 States .....	71	72	84	77

## Sorghum Coloring – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	69	91	97	81
Colorado .....	44	22	34	30
Illinois .....	2	30	31	29
Kansas .....	4	7	12	15
Louisiana .....	97	97	100	94
Missouri .....	15	28	33	31
Nebraska .....	3	2	11	7
New Mexico .....	-	2	7	6
Oklahoma .....	13	21	32	21
South Dakota .....	18	8	19	22
Texas .....	67	59	60	66
11 States .....	33	31	35	38

- Represents zero.

## Sorghum Mature – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	12	32	78	26
Colorado .....	4	-	-	1
Illinois .....	-	-	1	-
Kansas .....	-	-	-	-
Louisiana .....	85	68	86	73
Missouri .....	-	1	2	2
Nebraska .....	-	-	-	-
New Mexico .....	-	-	-	1
Oklahoma .....	-	-	-	5
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	-
Texas .....	62	51	52	58
11 States .....	27	22	23	25

- Represents zero.

## Sorghum Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	4	18	58	18	2
Colorado .....	1	5	26	50	18
Illinois .....	3	4	27	55	11
Kansas .....	3	9	30	50	8
Louisiana .....	1	1	30	68	-
Missouri .....	2	7	30	55	6
Nebraska .....	-	2	17	67	14
New Mexico .....	-	-	30	68	2
Oklahoma .....	1	4	31	49	15
South Dakota .....	-	1	9	69	21
Texas .....	4	5	25	55	11
11 States .....	3	6	27	54	10
Previous week .....	2	6	26	57	9
Previous year .....	11	10	32	41	6

- Represents zero.

## Peanuts Pegging – Selected States

[These 8 States planted 97% of the 2009 peanut acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	62	70	80	76
Florida .....	94	92	97	96
Georgia .....	96	99	100	98
North Carolina .....	100	100	100	100
Oklahoma .....	96	93	96	98
South Carolina .....	99	97	98	98
Texas .....	97	92	99	93
Virginia .....	93	65	72	96
8 States .....	91	93	96	94

## Peanut Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	3	11	52	29	5
Florida .....	-	3	12	67	18
Georgia .....	2	10	37	39	12
North Carolina .....	1	6	53	39	1
Oklahoma .....	-	-	18	70	12
South Carolina .....	-	3	23	63	11
Texas .....	-	-	8	59	33
Virginia .....	6	12	50	32	-
8 States .....	1	7	32	46	14
Previous week .....	1	8	31	49	11
Previous year .....	-	2	25	61	12

- Represents zero.

## Rice Headed – Selected States

[These 6 States planted 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	63	89	94	77
California .....	60	9	25	55
Louisiana .....	96	97	98	97
Mississippi .....	82	95	99	90
Missouri .....	28	76	90	74
Texas .....	95	87	90	97
6 States .....	68	75	82	78

## Rice Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	-	(NA)	3	-
California .....	-	(NA)	-	-
Louisiana .....	28	(NA)	40	36
Mississippi .....	-	(NA)	5	-
Missouri .....	-	(NA)	-	-
Texas .....	48	(NA)	34	45
6 States .....	7	(NA)	10	8

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

## Rice Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	1	5	29	43	22
California .....	-	5	15	70	10
Louisiana .....	-	2	25	55	18
Mississippi .....	-	3	20	49	28
Missouri .....	-	3	11	56	30
Texas .....	1	1	29	54	15
6 States .....	1	4	24	51	20
Previous week .....	-	5	23	52	20
Previous year .....	1	5	28	47	19

- Represents zero.

## Winter Wheat Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 89% of the 2009 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	100	100	100	100
California .....	100	100	100	100
Colorado .....	100	99	100	100
Idaho .....	56	18	34	65
Illinois .....	100	100	100	100
Indiana .....	100	100	100	100
Kansas .....	100	100	100	100
Michigan .....	95	100	100	99
Missouri .....	100	100	100	100
Montana .....	54	13	38	80
Nebraska .....	100	99	100	100
North Carolina .....	100	100	100	100
Ohio .....	100	100	100	100
Oklahoma .....	100	100	100	100
Oregon .....	93	68	81	89
South Dakota .....	88	96	100	97
Texas .....	100	100	100	100
Washington .....	70	37	52	74
18 States .....	93	87	91	96

## Spring Wheat Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 99% of the 2009 spring wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	15	2	4	25
Minnesota .....	8	47	75	42
Montana .....	4	6	7	39
North Dakota .....	3	13	27	38
South Dakota .....	63	54	81	80
Washington .....	45	8	27	54
6 States .....	13	20	34	44

## Spring Wheat Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	-	-	5	90	5
Minnesota .....	1	1	8	60	30
Montana .....	-	-	19	60	21
North Dakota .....	1	2	15	68	14
South Dakota .....	1	5	17	53	24
Washington .....	-	9	29	44	18
6 States .....	1	2	15	64	18
Previous week .....	-	3	15	66	16
Previous year .....	2	5	19	60	14

- Represents zero.

## Barley Harvested – Selected States

[These 5 States harvested 81% of the 2009 barley acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	18	8	18	27
Minnesota .....	15	46	71	61
Montana .....	6	6	12	39
North Dakota .....	6	24	43	55
Washington .....	36	8	16	50
5 States .....	10	16	29	45

## Barley Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	-	1	3	87	9
Minnesota .....	1	3	12	43	41
Montana .....	-	1	14	60	25
North Dakota .....	1	5	13	69	12
Washington .....	-	5	20	57	18
5 States .....	-	3	12	68	17
Previous week .....	1	3	13	65	18
Previous year .....	1	4	17	61	17

- Represents zero.

## Oats Harvested – Selected States

[These 9 States harvested 67% of the 2009 oat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 15, 2009	August 8, 2010	August 15, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Iowa .....	95	94	98	96
Minnesota .....	47	67	82	74
Nebraska .....	97	97	100	98
North Dakota .....	9	17	39	50
Ohio .....	96	99	100	98
Pennsylvania .....	68	81	95	78
South Dakota .....	64	66	88	85
Texas .....	100	100	100	100
Wisconsin .....	51	72	76	77
9 States .....	57	68	79	78

## Pasture and Range Condition – Selected States: Week Ending August 15, 2010

[National pasture and range conditions for selected States are weighted based on pasture acreage and/or livestock inventories]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama .....	7	33	38	18	4
Arizona .....	27	15	27	20	11
Arkansas .....	6	33	40	20	1
California .....	5	25	20	50	-
Colorado .....	-	6	32	55	7
Connecticut .....	8	33	34	25	-
Delaware .....	18	27	40	15	-
Florida .....	-	10	10	65	15
Georgia .....	6	18	48	25	3
Idaho .....	1	12	25	56	6
Illinois .....	3	11	29	47	10
Indiana .....	6	16	33	39	6
Iowa .....	1	5	25	49	20
Kansas .....	3	10	36	46	5
Kentucky .....	14	22	24	32	8
Louisiana .....	4	17	35	38	6
Maine .....	6	34	25	14	21
Maryland .....	29	26	24	20	1
Massachusetts .....	-	5	41	54	-
Michigan .....	3	6	25	45	21
Minnesota .....	-	1	11	65	23
Mississippi .....	2	11	48	33	6
Missouri .....	9	11	33	40	7
Montana .....	2	5	33	50	10
Nebraska .....	1	2	9	72	16
Nevada .....	2	8	53	35	2
New Hampshire .....	10	10	36	44	-
New Jersey .....	-	30	50	20	-
New Mexico .....	4	9	39	39	9
New York .....	1	12	29	50	8
North Carolina .....	8	26	37	27	2
North Dakota .....	-	3	28	60	9
Ohio .....	1	8	32	49	10
Oklahoma .....	3	13	49	32	3
Oregon .....	3	27	25	38	7
Pennsylvania .....	14	21	37	23	5
Rhode Island .....	-	20	50	30	-
South Carolina .....	7	17	32	42	2
South Dakota .....	1	4	16	61	18
Tennessee .....	9	25	40	25	1
Texas .....	5	15	36	34	10
Utah .....	1	2	24	64	9
Vermont .....	-	36	13	44	7
Virginia .....	31	32	24	13	-
Washington .....	-	6	39	51	4
West Virginia .....	11	23	39	25	2
Wisconsin .....	1	2	11	60	26
Wyoming .....	-	2	18	66	14
48 States .....	5	13	29	44	9
Previous week .....	4	11	28	47	10
Previous year .....	11	12	27	41	9

- Represents zero.

## Crop Progress and Condition Tables Expected Next Week

**Barley:** Harvested, Condition

**Corn:** Dough, Dented, Mature, Condition

**Cotton:** Setting Bolls, Bolls Opening, Condition

**Oats:** Harvested

**Pasture and Range:** Condition

**Peanuts:** Condition

**Rice:** Headed, Harvested, Condition

**Sorghum:** Headed, Coloring, Mature, Condition

**Soybeans:** Setting Pods, Condition

**Spring Wheat:** Harvested, Condition

**Winter Wheat:** Harvested

## Statistical Methodology

**Survey Procedures:** Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaires on Friday or early Monday morning and submit them to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Field Offices in their States by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of when questionnaires are completed, reporters are asked to report for the entire week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced by projections for weekend changes in progress and condition. By the end of the 2009 season, over 80 percent of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, the majority of all data are submitted on Monday morning, significantly reducing projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines are available on the NASS website at [www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National\\_Crop\\_Progress](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress).

**Estimating Procedures:** Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Field Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

**Revision Policy:** Progress and condition estimates in the *Crop Progress* report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* that is released at 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are subject to revision the following week.



## Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to [nass@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass@nass.usda.gov)

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Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats.....	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed .....	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye .....	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops.....	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds .....	(202) 720-7369

## Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the “Receive NASS Updates” box under “Receive reports by Email,” click on “National” or “State” to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: [nass@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass@nass.usda.gov).

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